G.M. 1932.

33 32

Sr. No 1-2.

Rules for the Conduct of Govt Servants.

App. F. IX-4

1932.
(G.M.)

File No. 8—32
Serial Nos. 1—2

Previous References
G.M. 392—14, Pts. 1—2.
" 392—14, " 3—4.

Letter References
G.M. 168—33, Pts. 1.
" 129—35, " 1.
" 34—39, " 1—5.
" 57-45'31 1.
Mis. 84-54-8

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 2

Part B for January, '33.

SUBJECT.

Rules for the Conduct of Govt. Servan

WD 0295—GPB—22,500—13-8-37

Copied by
26.8.39

General and Revenue Secretariat

G. M File No. 8 of 1932

Serial No.

1) This file was returned to me in person by the Chief Secretary Sir N. Madhava Rao with instruction that a consolidated set of draft rules for the conduct of Public servants may be drawn up, adopting as far as possible the arrangement and the words of the Rules of the Govt of India

2) In drafting the consolidated rules the existing rules which correspond to the rules of the Govt of India have been incorporated wholly while others have to be recast to be quite in consonance with the amendments issued by the Govt of India eg the rule ~~here~~ under the Heading "Criticism of Govt" etc' It also seems necessary to include some new rules as there is no provision in our existing rules to regulate such matters eg "Evidence before Committees" "Political Agitation & meetings" These new rules have been indicated by the word 'new' in red ink in the margin of the draft

3) In another file in connection with the framing of rules for

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 021—GPB—30,060—21-8-28

Gen 2675

Serial No.

Suggestion made by the Chief Secy agreed to by the third member the Dewan.

the submission of Memorials to H.H the Maharaja, it has been suggested that no separate rules are necessary as the existing rules for the submission of memorials to Govt by Govt Servants will also serve for submission of memorials to H.H and this has been made clear by the addition of a ~~new~~ note in the section :-

4) The proposal to draft rules for the submission of memorials to H.H the Maharaja by private citizens has not to be approved by ~~the~~ and further those rules can not properly find a place in these rules which are meant for the Conduct of Govt Servants ~~Hence the draft rules not~~

5) The authority or the Circumstance ~~under~~ which each rule is based is quoted in the margin of the draft rules :

6) Draft order with draft rules is submitted for approval of the Orders

K.P 18/4/29

7) Additions to the existing rules and new ones not contained in our rules are ~~not~~ typed in ~~red~~ red. Special form

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Serial No.

for consideration are indicated in the margin of each rule.

(Chief Secy). 16/5

8) Please put up at Bangalore

18/5/29

Serial No.

9) The Public Servants Conduct Rules of British India on which our rules are based have undergone various amendments in recent years.

10) I put up herewith a copy of the Govt. of India Notification containing latest amendments. We have recently obtained for the Library a copy of Rai Bahadur G.K.Roy's collection of rules and orders relating to Public Servants ~~and to their dismissal~~. I will be an advantage if our rules are compared with those in force in British India with a view to ascertaining whether it is necessary and desirable to adopt any of the recent amendments.

16/2/29

General Secretary to Govt.,
with compliments.

A.V.

11) Supdt. Please Secre with a copy of our rules

RG 16

12) Please do this & bring up

RG 8/1/3

13) To the Library for kindly putting up Mr. Roy's collection of rules and orders referred to above.

Liby

RF 20/1/3 The copy is obtained and put up.

RF 24/1

14) These have been referred to in the present draft & also later amendments.

2) Taken on 20/2 KP 20/2 with rules. Ordered by the Genl Secy to be placed on his table for perusal of the new Rules KP 25/2

3) Taken from the Genl Secy table & sent to CB. Taken instrs from the Chief Secy on N.M. on 7.4.29.

17) This file may be brought up with all the neg. refs on the 30th inst

26.1.32

NOTE.—Contn. Sheet

Rules for the conduct of public servants

645

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat G M File No. 8 of 1932.

Serial No.

19) The draft rules suggested have incorporated the Govt. of India Rules also where necessary and possible. The basis for the alterations is indicated in the margin of each rule, the alterations being typed in red. (I have again verified).

Genl: Secy.) 5.2.

20) The rules as revised appear to be suitable

II nd Member + Dewan thro Chief Secy.

RB 6/2/32

13/2/32

21) Please see some notes made free in the draft

19/2/32

19/2

8/3/32

23) For orders if this should be treated as scheduled matter.

Chief Secy.) 9. 3. 32

25) Not necessary

14/7/32

DEWAN'S OFFICE 5695 20. FEB. 1932

OF THE MEMBER OF COUNCIL 15 FEB. 1932 No. 6705

...e representation presented to the Dewan by ...g. os' deputation ...esting to allow govt. ...ials to carry on private avocations is put up (vide linked ...) In the draft in this page 11 relates to matter

SECRETARY 5 FEB. 1932 No. 20

...Sorry for the delay. This was one of the files overlooked by me

RB 13/7

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

Rules for the conduct of public servants

G.M. File No. 1076 of 193 . General and Revenue Secretariat

26) Chief Secy's personal instructions.
The draft & rules need not issue at this stage. A proof copy of the rules may be obtained in the first instance for further scrutiny.

14.7.32.

27) Please send to press & ask for 3 clean proof copies leaving suff: margin on both sides for indicating corrections if any. Urgent

14.7.32.

28) Subd with a draft

29) Issue 15/7/32

To the Supdt. Govt. Printing
No. G. 644 D/ 22-7-32
Fix draft order and rules for print.

30) 3 printed copies of the draft rules have been received. Subd with reference to para 25 supra. A copy is put up.

31) Vide also notes in parag: 22 of the notes.

4.8.32

Chief Secy

32) The corrected copy was sent to the press as ordered personally and the second proof received from the press is subd. The linked files are for consideration.

27/8.

CHIEF SECRETARY
5 AUG. 1932

Rules for the Conduct of Govt Servants.

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat G.M. File No. of 193

Serial No.

33) The third proof received from the Pres is subject after comparing it.

Chief Secy. 8-9.32

~~Has it~~

CHIEF SECRETARY 8 SEP. 1932

34) C. B may also scrutinise the proof

10/9/32

12/9

35) I have put up a note of suggestions for kind consideration & orders

19/9/32 Asst Secy, G.M

36) Resubmitted for orders.

Chief Secy. 21.9.3

CHIEF SECRETARY 22 SEP. 1932

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Serial No.

37) A proof copy of the revised "Rules for the conduct of Government servants" is submitted for approval

38) These rules reproduce for, the most part, the rules already in force, with the amendments made from time to time. In some places they have been amplified, adopting the phraseology of the Government of India Rules

39) Reference may be invited to the following changes:

Diag. 0

In Rule 4, it is provided that not only the Dewan, but a Member of the Executive Council or a Judge of the High Court, may receive, without the previous sanction of Government, a silver ke trowel, or other souvenior of small value presented to him on a ceremonial occasion, such as the laying the foundation stone of a public building.

40)

P.

In Rule 23, it is proposed to dispense with the submissio to Government, along with annual Administration Reports, of extracts from the register of lands held by Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates.

41)

Q

Rules 47 to 50 lay down, in greater detail than at presen the duty of Government servants to avoid criticism of the acts and policy of Government. But they are allowed, under Rule 51, to explain in public the policy of Government for the purpose of removing misapprehension or correcting misstatements. The latter provision follows ~~an amendment recently made in~~ the Govt. of India Rule.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

Rules for the conduct of Govt. Servants.

General and Revenue Secretariat G M. File No. 8 of 1932. [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE 25. OCT. 1932

OFFICE OF THE ... 24 OCT. 1932 No. 3272

42) The note to Rule 48 indicates the punishment to which a Government servant in active service, or in receipt of a pension, is liable for the expression of disloyal sentiments.

Secrd Member
✓ Dewan

43) I think there is now all right & maybe appt.

Jm
28-10-32

44) Issue

~~It is a point for considera~~

45) The following points arise for consideration:-

(1) whether the G.O. with the Rules shd be published in the Gazette.

(2) whether, the copies shd be placed on the Press table.

(3) whether a parag: may not be added to the appd: draft as follows:-

" The Supdt: Govt. Printing is requested to print 2,500 copies of the rules and supply in book form, free of

It does not appear that on the last occasion, the G.O. & Rules were published in the Gazette. (Flag W).

It is not necessary on this occasion also.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet. yes

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

Rules for the conduct of Govt servants.

G.M. File No. of 1932.

General and Revenue Secretariat

cost to the Heads of Depts & Offices on their indents for distribution among Gazetted Officers and Officials on a progressive pay of Rs 100 & above per mensem. Five hundred copies may be made available for sale to the public at 4 annas per copy".

(Ref: is invited to G.O. dt 26.11.1915.) ~~This G.O. had~~

For orders.

31-10-32

Chief Secy).

4/11/32

48) Incorporate the above parag: in the approved draft & issue

4-11-32

To the Heads of Depts
the Secy. to Govt.
the D.C. of Bills.
No. G. 3157-206 dt 5-11-32
Publishes the revised Rules for the Conduct of Govt. servants.

49) If approved, copies of the rules for the conduct of Govt. servants will be distributed according to the list placed below among the secretariat officers and branches.

Flag K

Revised Rules for the Conduct of Govt. Servants

General and Revenue Secretariat G/M File No. 8 of 1932 [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

50) How many copies have been received here? The Press itself will perhaps supply the Heads of Depts with copies.

9.1.33

51) 200 copies have been received from the Press. Out of these a copy each will be sent to the Heads of Depts, secretaries to Govt. and the D.cs of Dists. as they are addressed in the G.O. It is also proposed to supply to the G.R.S. officers and branches as per list (a) placed below.

x 10/1.

52) May be done.

10.1.33

Genl: Secy

53) 7 ... 12/1

54) Copies have been distributed as per list.

17/1

55) To the G.R.S. Library for kindly taking copies of the Govt. servants' conduct rules of the India and Madras Govts.

x 17/1.

Lily

Recd ... each.

17/1

Mr. Roys collection of Rules & orders noted in para 16 may also be returned.

B

x 17/1

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Promise No 33

CB. 4035 (12)

Resolution No. 13 (Page 322).

MrPresident.- If the rules (re: submission of Memorials to His Highness by Government officials) are not sufficiently clear, we shall make them more clear.

CB
7/5/24

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ~~OF~~ MYSORE.

No. 3044-8/L.C.
Encs. 11

Office of the Ex-officio Secretary, Legislative Council,
Dated Bangalore, 6th May 1929.

CB
7/5/29

Official Memorandum.

CB 4035

GENERAL MIC ... 7 MAY 1929 ... 8185

The accompanying promises made on the third and fourth days of the December Session (1928) of the Legislative Council are forwarded, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to Government for favour of necessary action. Pages of the proof containing ~~the~~ ~~promise or~~ promises are also sent herewith.

By Order,

[signature]

for Ex-officio Secretary,
Legislative Council.

CR-B Sect.
Promise No. 35

No. 35 taken
[signature]
7/5/29

G. M. Br. with Compts
Promise No. 33.

[signature]
7/5/29 The file has been submitted to the Chief Secretary with a D.S.N.

K.P.
7/5/29 Await return of the file.
[signature]
8/5

The file has not come back.
Hence this is resubd in continuation

K.P.
16/5/29 I think this comes under the revision of the Pub. Servants Conduct Rule

14

These rules are under examination, and it will take some time before they are finally approved.

This ad interim rules may be sent to the L.C. office for note in the Regr.

RA
16/5

LC section with compts for note + return

KP
16/5

noted and retd with compliments.
G. M. Branch.)

16/5

16-5-29

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Mr PSR
16 MAY 1929
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The draft rules prepared by the Office on the lines of the Rules prevailing in British India ~~[illegible]~~ were submitted to the Secy along with the revised rules for the Conduct of Public Servants ~~[illegible]~~ in April last.

This may be submitted to the Chief Secy in continuation

KP.
10/8/29

RA
10/8

Chief Secy)

CHIEF

GS Rec
from Ch. Secy on 13/9

This may be subd linked to the other file to facilitate disposal

I have gone through these rules. ~~and~~ The Suptd: has taken much pains to make them exhaustive.

The Suptd: will kindly see the marginal notes here & there and discuss them with me if necy.

Thereafter they may be caused to be neatly typed showing the addns & alterations in ~~red~~ red. The authority for the alterations may be indicated in the margin as in the draft.

DS
10/5

Discussed with the Asst Secy. The matter may be typed as instructed.

K.P.
13/5/29

The instructions given above have been attended to.

The file is resubmitted with a typed copy of the Revised draft Rules

K.P.
16/5/29

16

Note re:

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

I have gone through the proof copy of the revised rules.

This Branch was not aware of these orders. AD

2. Two Memos passed recently do not appear to have been incorporated:-

(i) O.M. dated 5th February 1931, prescribing the procedure to be adopted by Government Officers in correcting misstatements &c., (To act through the Publicity Officer.)

An addn. has been suggested on page 13 of the proof. AD

H. H.

(ii) O.M. dated 12th July 1932, prohibiting the grant of Governmen lands to Government Officers at upset price, but allowing them to obtain them in open auction.

The orgl. rule has been altogether omitted & the Govt. of India rules, K. in this matter have been adopted. There is now no distinction in regard to pay. The revised Rules 16 & 19 seems to be comprehensive in regard to purchase at public sales, & also purchases generally including at upset price. If considered neg: a sub para to Rule 19 as indicated may be added so as to be applicable to only Gazetted officers. AD

These two Circulars may, if approved, be incorporated in the pamphlet under issue, under Rules.

yes

3. The following verbal alterations are also suggested for consideration and orders:-

The word was copied from the amended rule of the Govt. of India - Vide flag B. AD

No change required

(i) Page 3. Rule 11:- "entertainment of a substantially private and informal character."
The word "substantially" may perhaps be replaced by some other word, or omitted.

Reference is also invited in this connection to Dewan's minute d. 11.7.32 to the effect that permission for public entertainments on transfers should be refused in all cases. H. L.

(ii) Page 5. Rule 24:- A coma (,) may be put in after "agricultural company" in the last line of page 5, if the intention is that the succeeeding words qualify "any company".

This is an omission in copying & is now rectified. AD

The rule is an exact copy of sub-para of Rule 18 of Govt. of India Rules wherein the word occurs. dd

(iii) Rule 44:- The word "mainly" may perhaps be omitted.

No change

May be done. dd

mu

(iv) Note to Rule 69, on page 15:- Th word "also" may be put in after "apply" in the first line.

Wording of Art. 279(b) - page 94 of Genl: Circulars (Manual) is retained. dd

These words may be omitted

mu

(v) Page 15. Rule 73:-

"Should not be put under a stoppage." The meaning may perhaps be made clearer.

The wording of the existing rule retained. dd

(vi) Page 16. Rule 74:-

"Summoned as a party." The words "as a party" may be omitted if the intention is that th criterion for treating the absence as "on duty" is the capacity (official or private) in which an officer appears before a Court; and not whether he appears as "a party" or "a witness."

I agree. X The giving of evidence in any capacity is itself a public duty

mu

May be done dd

mu

(vii) In the Statement on page 18 und Column 8, particulars regarding the name of the party from whom the property is to be acquired, may also be required to be furnished. This information had not been given in some cases an it had to be specifically calle for.

The wording of the existing rule is retained. dd

(viii) Page 3. Rule 12:- The "movements" which Government servants can have at all anything to do with collection of public subscriptions, are perhaps very few. I possible, this aspect may perhaps be emphasised, i.e. that they shou not usually partake in the collection of subs in connection with visits of high personages

No change

mu

Submd.

[illegible]

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section G.M.

File No. 8-32

Serial No. 1

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No G 644/Encl.

To The Supdt., Govt. Printg.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a draft order & ~~draft~~ Rule for the Conduct of Public Servants and to request you to be so good as to ~~print~~ set the same as early as possible and send 3 clean proofs ~~copies of the same~~, leaving sufficient margin on both sides for indicating corrections if any. ~~The~~

I have etc.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 22/7/32

Signed by Mr. N. Dina Rao

List of enclosures .....

DD for Chief Secretary

Copied by 15/7

Examined by .....

WD 71—GPBM—40,000—20-7-31.

(19

G.R.S. App. F VI-G-2]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section Gen

File No. G.32

Serial No. ✓

General and revenue Secretariat

the ( ) *192* .

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue 5-11-1932

Signed by Mr. N. Devaraj Rao

May this be

i Printed ?

ii treated as a standing order ?

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

~~Read~~ Order No. G. 3157-206

The Rules for the conduct of Pub. servants ~~which were~~ contained in a number of Govt. orders issued from time to ~~the~~ time ~~were co~~ ~~had been~~ were consolidated and issued with G.O. no. G. 765-816 - Gen. 392 ~~Order Thereon No.~~ - 14 - 2 dated 19th July 1915. ~~These are~~ having been ~~found to be defective in many~~ some ~~respects and~~ Govt. have ~~therefore~~ found ~~it necessary to revise~~ them as far as possible on the

the rules

~~lines of those issued by the Govt of India, incorporating also the rules and re-issue them in a consolidated form~~

It has been found necessary to revise them incorporating all the substance of orders passed subsequent to the year 1915.

These revised rules are now published, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, for the guidance of Govt servants.

Chief Secy to Govt

RJ 5/2/32

9/10

List of enclosure.

The Heads of Departments
" Deputy Commrs of Districts
" Compiler, Mysore Gazette ?
for publication.
Press Table

Copied by

Examined by

WD 0326—GPB—12,500—26-5-27

Draft Rules for the Conduct of Public Servants

Interpretation.

New.

In these rules, "Government Servant" includes every person holding or exercising any Civil office, other than a menial office under the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Existing Rule 16 as amended by order - dated 21st May 1919.

Gifts. Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or permit any member of his family ~~so~~ to accept any gift, gratuity or reward or any ~~promise~~ offer of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

(2) ~~Any~~ Government servant may accept a complimentaty present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value. This cannot, however, be considered as applying to silver keys, trowel etc., presented on certain ceremonial occasions, such as the laying of a [illegible] stone or the opening of a public building, however small in value they may be. In all such cases, the silver key, trowel etc., should be returned to the institution to which they belong as their retention by the officers concerned is against the spirit of the rule and instructions of Government taken in any case in which the mode of disposing of an article is not clear. The practice of giving presents of even trifling value should be discouraged.

I think an exception as per rule 4(3) of the [illegible] is necessary [illegible]

(3) Nothing in sub-rule 2 shall be deemed to apply [illegible] a member of the Ex[illegible] Council or the Judge of the High Court.

[illegible]

[illegible] must be delivered [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of Govt. [illegible]

4 When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, [the acceptance should be reported to Government and their orders about the disposal thereof awaited.]

92

A Government servant may not accept any presents on the occasion of a marriage taking place or any similar occurrence in his house, except from his own relatives.

Rule 17.

Query. Whether these rules ought not to be made to ladies officers also.

Rule 18.

Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical Officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Public demonstrations in honor of Government servants.

Rule 19 recast so as to correspond with rule 3 of the Government of India Rules.

(1) Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, except with the previous sanction of Government (a) receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honor:

or

(b) take part in the presentation of a complimentary or valedictory address or of a testimonial to any Government servant or to any person who has recently quitted the service of Government or attend a public meeting or entertainment held in the honor of such other Government servant or person.

~~Notwithstanding anything contained in~~ this sub rule ~~(1) does not apply to~~

(a) The Dewan and the Judges of the ~~Chief~~ Court may receive addresses.

(b) A Government servant may at the request of any public body sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for ~~the~~ presentation to him.

Query. Whether members of Government cannot also be included in this rule as a point for others.

(c) A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Government on the foundation of a scholarship or any other public or charitable object, or on the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant or person, Provided that no Government servant shall solicit any subscriptions for the purpose.

(Vide 3(2) C of the Govt. of India.)

(d) A Government servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to some other Government servant or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or the departure from a district or station of himself or such other Government servant or person.

Rule 20 recast so as to correspond with rule 3(2)d of the Govt. of India Rules.

Public officers should associate a committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditure, and, above all, keep their District officers acquainted with the same.

Existing Rule 21.

Lending and Borrowing.

A Gazetted officer ~~and~~ or any other

Existing Rule 14. Corresponds to Rule 8 of the Govt. of India.

Government servant receiving a salary of Rs.100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a firm of standing, borrow money from, -or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

(2) When a Government servant is --- appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or towhom hehas otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of suc authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

(3) The orders contained in this paragraph apply also to officers drawing a pay of lessthan Rs.100 a month, but in the case of these, they may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the head of their office. The report from such officers should be made to the heads of their offices.

Holding or acquiring immovable proper

Government servants may continue

to hold any immovable property held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire any immovable property by succession, inheritance or bequest or with the previous sanction of Government or such Heads of Departments as may be specially empowered by Government in this behalf, by purchase or gift.

Rule 1 recast so as to correspond to Rule 10 of the Government of India.

They will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the district or other local limits within which such immovable property is situated.

Any Government servant may hold or acquire immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

The purchase of lands at public sale by Revenue and Judicial officers will be subject to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by Government servants should be in the form given in Appendix A.

Control over immovable property held or acquired by Government servants.

Existing Rules 3 and 4 correspond to Rule 11 of the Govt. of India.

Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make

to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, ~~xhxx~~ which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed(Appendix B) and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports.

Investments other than those in immovable property.

Rule 8 recast so as to correspond with rule 12 of the Government of India Rules.

A Government servant may not make any investment other than an investment in immovable property permitted by rule ... which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected as would be likely in the opinion of Government to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his duties. Subject- to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its

object the development of the resources of the country provided he shall not actively take part in the management of the company.

In the case of companies whose operations are confined to any local area such as a taluk or a district, all officers employed within that area and drawing a monthly salary of Rs.100 and above shall not take shares in such company without the sanction of Government. Such sanction may be accorded by the Head of the Department concerned to officers below the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Existing Rule 9(b)

Government servants and Co-operative movement.

Government officers will be allowed to actively assist the co-operative movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies taking shares in them and serve on Committees of management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs.100 and above, and of the Heads of Departments concerned, in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade joins these societies and helps them in their work he is expected

to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use his official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

This rule does not apply to the Officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

G.O. No.9510-70/E.O.111-20-1 dated 5-4-1921.

Except in primary societies, no officer should accept the ~~office~~ position of an office bearer of a co-operative institution without the previous sanction of Government.

Speculations.

Existing rules 5,6,&7 correspond to Rule 13 of the Government of India.

A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land suppose to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securitie of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly licenses fo r collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Promotion and management of Companies.

Existing rule 9(a) corresponds to rule 14 of the Govt. of India.

A Gazetted officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not,

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without the special sanction of Govern-
ment, take part in the promotion, regis
tration or management of any Bank or
other company.

This rule does not apply to any
Government servant, who, with the sanc
tion of Government, enters into the
service of a Railway Company working a
concession granted by the Governme nt o
to the management, by a Government ser
vant, of any association established
and conducted in good faith for the
purpose of mutual supply and not for
profit, when such management does not
interfere with his public duties or
(subject to the same condition) to any
Government servant who, under the
general or special sanction of Govern-
ment, takes part in the management of
a co-operative society, registered
under Regulation III of 1905. The
Government Advocate and Public Prosecu
tors may serve as Directors of a Bank
or other company, if such service does
not interfere with their public duties
and the interests of the Bank or compa
are not opposed to those of Governmen

Government officers, who serve
as Directors of Joint Stock Companies,
by virtue of their official position,
should credit to Government any fees
which they may receive for attending
Directors' Meetings. Where necessary
they will be allowed to draw, on such
occasions, travelling allowance as

on duty.

Rule 10 recast so as to correspond with rule 15 of the Government of India.

Private trade or employment.

A Government servant whether on leave or in active service shall not without the express sanction of the Head of his office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duti

A Government servant may undertak occasional work of a literary or -- artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby, but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

Note- The Secretaryship of a club does not constitute employment in the sense of this rule, provided that it does not occupy so much of an officer time as to interfere with his public duties and that it is an honorary - office, that is to say, that it is no remunerated by any payment in cash, or any equivalent thereof (other than the customary concessions of free quarters and personal exemption from messing charges only) any officer proposing to become the Honorary Secr tary of a club, should inform his immediate departmental superior who will decide, with reference to this rule and note, whether the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

This may kindly be omitted

(31)

Rules 12 and 13 have no corresponding rules in the Government of India.

Government servants are prohibited under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

Rule 15 corresponds to rule 16 of the Govt. of India.

When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency court, or when one moiety of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, or has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

(ii) In such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be specified.

(iii) When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable

and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice or in any post under the Government.

(iv) In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

Communication of official documents or information.

Existing Rule 22 corresponds to Rule 17 of the Government of India.

A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments, or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

Connection with Press.

Rules 23 & 24 correspond to Rules 18 & 19 of the Government of India except the word "occasionally" is used for 'anonymously' adopted in the Govt. of India rules.

A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

(3)

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

Subject to the provisions of Rule ... a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

When there is room for doubt whether the connection of any Government servant with the Press is or is not contrary to the Public Interests the matter should be referred to Government for orders.

Adopted from rule 19 of the Government of India.

Whether this power may be delegated to the Heads of Departments ~~is also for orders~~ in the case of non-gazetted officers is a point for consideration. AD 16/5/29

Criticism of Government and publication of information or opinion upon matters relating to Foreign Governments.

No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, criticise the policy or acts of the Government ~~nor~~ or make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing --

Rule 20 of the Government of India as amended by them recently has been inserted in place of an existing rule 25.

added subject to approval. AD 16/9

(a) the relations between Government and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja or any section thereof

(b) the relations between or His Majesty Government and any Foreign Government

the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja

or the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.)

(ii) A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by such rule (i) may arise shall submit to Government a copy or the draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance he intends to deliver and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government and with such alterations, if any, as the Govrnment may direct.

New. Adopted from the Madras rules as noted by the ~~Sec~~ Chief Secretary in another file.

New. Portions of rule 21 of the Govt. of India have been adopted. There is no corresponding rule in our rules.

Note- Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of a Government pensioner will be dealt with under Article 238 of the L.R.R.

Evidence before Committees.

A Government servant may not give evidence before a public Committee ~~in~~less he has first obtained the permissio of the Government ~~of His Highness the~~ Maharaja of Mysore.

In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decisions of the British Government or of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja ~~of Mysore.~~

This rule will not apply to evidence given before Statutory Committees with power to compel attendance and the giving of answers nor to evidence in Judicial enquiries.

Political Agitations and Meetings.

New. Rule 22 of the Govt. of India. There is no corresponding rule in our rules.

A Government servant may, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting mis-statements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda, defend and explain in public the policy of Government. Save, however, as provided in rules ~~and A~~ a Government servant may not make any communication to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of Government or such authority as the Government may prescribe.

(2) In any action taken by them under sub-para (1) Government servants should as far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to Government and when elections are impending, they must give no ground for the suggestion that ~~they~~ any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidates.

Rule 26 corresponds to a portion of rule 23 of the Govt. of India rules.

Subject to the provisions of the above rule, a Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid

of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Inserted as per G.B. order dated 15th March 1921 as an addition to rule 26.

In regard, however, to purely religious, social, educational economic, or other conferences in which political topics will not form the subject matter of the discussions or resolutions, a Government servant is not prohibited from taking any leading part such as presiding or moving any important resolution.

N.B. The above rules apply equally to conferences and meetings held within or outside the State. But in the case of conferences held outside the State, the sanction of Government shall be previously obtained by the official wishing to participate in such conference, submitting to Government wherever possible the detailed agenda of the forthcoming conference and the copy of the full proceedings of the previous conference, if any.

This exists as per G.O. No.263-314/C.B.15-26-1 dated 23-7-1926 but the wording is recast.

No Government servant should, without the previous sanction of Government, accept any office involving

executive control over communal associations or other organizations which are intended to advance the interests of particular ~~committees~~ Communities but which are not solely devoted to religious, social, economic and educational objects.

New. Rule 23(2) of the Govt. of India has been adopted as there is no corresponding rule.

A whole time servant of Government shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, any election to a legislative or other public body provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote but if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he propose to vote or has voted.

This exists. ~~Vide R.32850334/ L.B.26-19-5 dated 6-9-1919.~~ Vide G.O.No.896-958/Ml. 70-21- dated 28-7-1922.

No full time servant of Government shall stand for election as a President, Vice-President or a member of a Municipal Council or of a District Board.

Vide G.8787-842/G.M.150-24-1 dated 18th May 1925.

No full time servant shall, without the permission of Government, stand for election or accept office as Municipal Commissioner in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

<u>Vindication of acts and character of Government servant as such.</u>

Rule 28 corresponds to rule 24 of the Govt. of India.

A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government have recourse to any court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to the recourse to a Court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the

costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and, if so, whether, in the event of a decision in his favour, Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any par of the costs.

Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

Rule 27 corresponds to order (Home Department) No.544 dated 12-1-1873.

Government Servants acting as Arbitrators.

No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

If he acts as an arbitrator by appoinment of a court of law, he may accept suc feesas the court may fix.

Submission of Memorials by Government ~~Servants~~.

Rule 29 requires no amplification as suggested by the Chief Secretary in another file and accepted by the Third Member and Dewan.

(i) Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others

(ii) No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in -which he is not personally interested

except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

(iii) No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

(iv) No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist own words and in temperate and respectful language.

(v) Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the conduct of the office or officers submitting such memorials will render them liable to such notice as may seem suitable to Government.

Note. These rules shall apply to the submission of Memorials addressed to Hi Highness the Maharaja. A memorial intended for submission to His Highness the Maharaja should be submitted to the Government in the first instance through the official superior of the memorialist.

Inserted.
Subject to approval.
16/5-

Rule 295 of the General Manual of Circulars and Standing Orders No.1885-1919/E.A.G.429 dated 14-4-1920.

Transfer of Service.

Applications from officials whether in permanent or temporary employment in one Department of Government for posts in other Departments should be forwarded through the departmental superior in whom the power of appointment of such officials vests.

G.6410-70/G.M.124-23-3 dated 27th October 1923.

Officials in the employment of Government, the power to appoint whom rests with Government, are prohibited from applying for, or accepting appointments in Foreign service whether under Local Governments in British India or in other Indian States except with the previous sanction of Government. In the case of other officials such sanction may be granted by the Heads of Departments concerned.

No.6218-80/A&E.90-19-4 dated 13th Jany. 1920.

When an officer is deputed to accept engagements and to offer expert advice outside the State at the request of Foreign Governments, the officer will draw his pay from the State and his travelling allowances will be borne by the authorities asking for the officer's services. The officer will not ordinarily be allowed to accept any fee. If a fee is to be accepted, the officer should recoup to Government his pay for the period of his absence.

Public Servants summoned as witnesses.

G.O. No. 1389-7-905/ Mis.2754 dated 30th June 1897 and the General Manual of Circulars and Standing orders.

Public servants when summoned as witnesses by the Civil or Criminal Courts in any matter should be considered as absent on duty and should not be put under a stoppage. Precautions should of course be taken to prevent servants from causing themselves to be cited as witnesses to suit their own convenience. Except in urgent cases, the officer served with a summons

should not leave his post without obtaining due permission from his official superior. The mere fact of the summons having been served through the official superior can not be taken to be tantamount to permission asked for and obtained by the officer concerned to enable him to leave his post.

The case of a public servant having to appear before a Civil or Criminal Court as a witness is different from that in which he is summoned as a party in his private capacity. In the latter case, he cannot be regarded as absent on duty.

Miscellaneous.

This has been included as per Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders.

Officials, whether in the permanent or temporary employment of Government, applying for scholarships granted by Government should apply through the Heads of their respective departments. In cases in which it is proposed to grant a scholarship to such an official, the fact will be previously intimated to the Head of the Department concerned.

No.471-520/EAG.392 dated 16-8-1919.

In cases where an invention or discovery by an officer of Government is the result of experiments carried on with facilities placed at his disposal as such Government officer or when the invention or discovery is directly connected with the industry for the improvement of which he is employed by Government, it should be a condition

that the officer should give the Government the first refusal to acquir the interest over the invention or discovery on terms to be settled by ~~rental~~ mutual agreement or in case of disagreement, on terms to be fixed by the Board of Scientific Advice. If however, Government do not wish to acquire such rights, the officer shal have exclusive patent rights and be at liberty to market the invention or discovery as he chooses. In either case, the officer will be permitted to protect himself by patenting the invention or discovery.

Associations of Government Servants.

G.O. No.420-473/EAG.419 dated 6th Septr. 1920.

(1) The members of any particular service or a set of services may form themselves into an Association for the purpose of mutual improvement, improving esprit de corps and providing means for specialiasation and interchange of views among the members

(2) No such association shall includ among its members any persons not actually in the public service.

1421-74/EAG.419&19-5 d/ 23rd February 1921.

As soon as an association is formed and every half year thereafter, lists of all its members giving particulars of the official positions they hold, should be submitted through the Chief Secretary to Government for the information of Government.

No such association shall engage itself in the performance of any

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of the acts prohibited in respect of individuals in the foregoing rules except with the sanction of Government and to the extent permitted and subject to the conditions laid down by the Government in each case.

A certified copy of the proceedings of each meeting of every such Association shall be submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government for information.

Subject to strict compliance with the foregoing rules, Government will be prepared to afford reasonable help to all such Associations for the conduct of their business and the furtherance of their objects and will also permit superior officers of the several departments to assist such associations.

A superior officer should not accept office as part of the executive of, or direct the proceedings in an association of public servants to whose class he does not himself belong.

Dft KD 16/5

AD 16/5

RG 22/32

Distribution list of copies of ~~Miss Parson's book on Mysore City.~~ Rules for the Conduct of Govt. Servants.

1.	D e w an.	2
2.	First Member of Council.	2
3.	Second do.	2
~~4.~~	~~Third do.~~	~~1~~
~~5.~~	~~Chief Secretary to Government.~~	~~1~~
~~6.~~	~~General Secretary. "~~	~~1~~
~~7.~~	~~Financial Secretary "~~	~~1~~
~~8.~~	~~Development Secretary "~~	~~1~~
~~9.~~	~~Law Secretary "~~	~~1~~
10.	Private Secretary to Dewan.	1
11.	Under Secretary, Rev.Br.	1
12.	do. Protection Br., ~~Finl. Br.~~	1
13.	Assistant Secretary, G.M.Br.	1
~~14.~~	~~Assistant Secretary, G.M.Br. (Mr.D.C.Subbarayappa)~~	~~1~~
	~~(Mr.N.Deva Rao.)~~	~~1~~
15.	Asst. Secretary, ~~Protection~~ Education	1
16.	do. L.S.G. "	1
17.	do. Development "	1
18.	do. Economic Con. do. Law Sec.	1
19.	Registrar, G.R.S.	1
20.	Kannada Translator.	1
21.	Office Branch.	1
22.	Gen. Mis. Branch.	1
23.	Revenue Branch.	1
24.	Muzrai "	1
25.	L. S. G. "	1
26.	Protection "	1
27.	Development "	1
28.	Financial "	1
29.	R.A. & L.C. Office.	1
30.	Publicity Office.	1
31.	C.R.B. Office.	1
32.	Confidential Branch.	1
33.	G. R. S. Library.	1
	Education Br.	1

Branches

34. Economic Conference Office.	1	
35. General Records.	1	
36. Dewan's Office.	1	
Secy. LPE	1/2	
LPE Office.	1	17/1/33.
	36	

Orders

The Govt Servants Conduct Rules

The Rules for the Conduct of public servants in respect of borrowing money, receipt of Complimentary addresses, Acquisition of landed property, their Connection with the Press and other matters are Contained in a number of orders issued at various times. The orders have thus become obscure and confusing. Further there are no definite rules re the submission of petitions etc by Govt Servants to H.H. The Maharaja - giving evidence before Committees etc. — Govt have therefore thought it desirable to reproduce the substance of the existing orders in the shape of a Compact set of rules after ~~making necessary provision~~ in these supplying the omissions. These rules are now issued for the guidance of Govt Servants in supercession of all orders issued ~~to~~ in the past —

4 Interpretation.

In these rules, Govt Servant includes every person holding or exercising any civil office, other than a menial office under the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore [or under a duly constituted local body (Dt Bd, Municipality or Village panchayat) within the State.]

New.

Gifts. Gifts

Gifts. 17. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person any gift, gratuity or reward or any promise of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

Any Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value; which

Can not however be considered as applying to Silver Keys, towel, etc presented on Certain ceremonial occasions however small in Value the latter maybe. In all such cases the Silver Key, towel etc Shouldbe returned to the Institution to which they belong as their retention by the Officers Concerned is against the spirit of the rule and instructions of Govt taken in any case in which the mode of disposing of an article is not clear. The practice of giving presents of even trifling Value Should be discouraged.

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Rule 17

When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, the acceptance should be reported to Government and their orders about the disposal thereof awaited.

17. A Government servant may not accept any presents on the occasion of a marriage taking place or any similar occurrence in his house, except from his own relatives.

18. Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Public demonstrations in honor of Government Servants

(1) Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Govt Servant shall not, except with the previous sanction of Govt.

(a) receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honor;

or

(b) take part in the presentation of a Complimentary or Valedictory address or of a testimonial to any Govt Servant or to any person who has recently quitted the service of Govt or attend a public meeting or entertainment held in the honor of such other Govt servant or person,

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Notwithstanding anything contained in this Sub rule (1)

(a) The Dewan & the Judges of the Chief Court may receive an addresses

Query: [illegible] & Govt. [illegible] also be included in this Rule.

(b) At the request of any public body a Government servant may sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him.

(c) A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant, or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Govern[illegible] on the foundation of a scholarship or other public or charitable object, or on the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant or person. ~~He may not, however, solicit~~ subscriptions for the purpose.

(1) Provided that no Govt servant shall solicit any

(d) A Govt servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to some other Govt servant or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Govt, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or the depature from a district or station of himself or such other Govt servant or person.

21. Public officers should associate a committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditures, and, above all, keep their District officers acquainted with the same.

Existing

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Lending and Borrowing

~~14.~~ (1) A Gazetted officer and any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

(2) When a Government servant is appointed, or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

(3) ~~This applies~~ also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these the report ~~referred to in sub-para~~ (1) ~~shall~~ be made to the head of their office [or their immediate official superior]

The orders contained in this para. of (1) may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the head of their office ~~and~~ ~~such officers~~ The report from such officers shd

Holding or acquiring immoveable property

Government servants may, ~~however~~, continue to hold ~~lands~~ any immoveable property held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire ~~lands~~ any immoveable property by successsion, inheritance or bequest, ~~subject to their making a declaration~~ or with the previous sanction of Government or such Heads of Departments as may be specially empowered by Government in this behalf by purchase or gift.

They ~~do~~ will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the district or other local limits within which such immoveable property is situated.

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Government servant may hold or acquire immoveable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial officers will be subject to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the Civil Procedure code respectively.

Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Govt by Govt servants should be in the form given in Appendix A.

Control over immoveable property held or acquired by Govt Servants

3. Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

4. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed *(Appendix B) and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports. ~~In the cases of Departments~~

Rules 3 + 4 [illegible]
[illegible] 11, [illegible]
India.

Investments other than those in immoveable property

A Government servant may not make any investment other than an investment in immoveable property permitted by rule..... which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected as would be likely in the opinion of Govt to embarass or influence him in the discharge of his duties Subject to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any Company, including a mining or agricultural Company which has for its object the development of the resources of the Country provided

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he shall not actively take part in the management of the Company.

add "Subject to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]"

In the case of Companies whose operations are confined to any local area such as a taluk or a district, all officers employed within that area and drawing a monthly salary of Rs 100 and over above shall not take shares in such Company without the sanction of Govt. Such sanction may be accorded by the Head of the Department concerned to officers below the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Same

Govt Servants & Co-operative movement

9. (b) Goverment officers will be allowed to actively assist the co-operative movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies, taking shares in them and serve on Committees of management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs. 100 and above, and of the Heads of Departments concerned, in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade

Existing rule 9(b)

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joins these societies and helps them in their work he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use his official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

This rule does not apply to the Officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

G.O. no: 9510-17/E.O. 111-20-1 of 5-4-21 Cohat is the authority of necessity for this [illegible] the position of [illegible]

Except in primary societies no officer should accept the office bearing a co-opt institution without the previous sanction of Gov

Speculations

5. A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

6. In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

7. No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly or indirectly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Promotion and management of Companies

Existing rule 9(a) corresponds to rule 14 of the [illegible] India

9. (a) A Gazetted officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other company.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government, enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management, by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under the general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a co-operative society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or company are not opposed to those of Government.

Government officers, who serve as Directors of Joint Stock Companies, by virtue of their official position, should credit to Government any fees which they may receive for attending Directors' Meetings. Where necessary they will be allowed to draw, on such occasions, travelling allowance as on duty.

Private Trade or employment

A Government servant whether on leave or in active service shall not without the express sanction of the Head of his office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment, other than his public duties.

A Govt servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby; but the Govt may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

Rule [illegible] so as [illegible] with [illegible] of India.

H.E. note re Seq of a page 7.

12. Government servants are prohibited under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

13. A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

Rule 12 & 13 have no correspondence [illegible] in

Insolvency and habitual Indebtedness

Rule 15 Corresponds to Rule 16 of the Govt of India

15. When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency court, or when one moiety of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

(ii) In such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be directed.

(iii) When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice or in any post under the Government.

(iv) In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

Communication of official documents or information

Rule 22 Corresponds to Rule 17 of the [illegible]

A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments, or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

Connection with Press.

Rules 23 & 24 correspond to Rules 18 & 19 of the Govt of India except [illegible] (anonymously) adopted [illegible] India [illegible]

23. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government, become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

24. Subject to the provisions of Rule 23, a Government servant may contribute ~~occasionally~~ anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

When there is room for
doubt whether the
Connection of any
Government servant
with the Press is
or is not Contrary
to the Public Interests
the matter Should
be referred to Govt
for orders.

New

7.

Criticism of Govt and publication of information or opinion upon matters relating to Foreign ~~Countries~~ Govts

No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing

(a) the relations between Govt and the ~~people~~ subjects of H.H. the Maharaja or any section thereof

or

(b) the relations between His Majesty's Government and any Foreign ~~Country~~ Govt ~~or other~~ or the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

(ii) A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements

New:

~~[illegible]~~

Rule 20 of the Govt of India is amended by them recently [illegible] inserted in [illegible] of [illegible] 25

criticize the policy ~~of~~ or acts of the Govt, nor

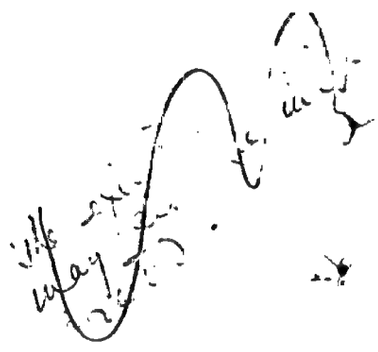
37

in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by sub rule (i) may arise shall submit to the Government ~~under which he is serving~~ a copy of the draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance he intends to deliver and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government and with such alterations, if any, as the Government may direct. (Note:—

Evidence before Committees

A Govt servant may not give evidence before a public Committee ~~(or Inquiry)~~ unless he has first obtained the permission of the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja of Pudukkottai.

In giving such evidence



New.

See in addition to

Note

Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Govt Servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services such conduct in case of a Govt pensioner will be dealt with under Art. 238 of the Trav. S.R.

New

Portion of rule 21

he must not criticize (60
the policy or decisions
of the British Govt or of
the Govt of H.H. the Maharaja
of Mysore –

This rule will not apply
to evidence given before
Statutory Committees with
power to compel attendance
and the giving of answers
nor to evidence in Judicial
enquiries –

Political Agitations and
meetings:

A Govt Servant may, for
the purpose of removing
mis apprehensions, correcting
mis-statements and
refuting disloyal and
seditious propaganda,
defend and explain in
public the policy of Govt:
Save, however, as provided
in rules and a Govt
Servant may not make
any Communication ~~to~~

b) to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of Govt or such authority as the Govt may prescribe.

(2) In any action taken by them under subpara (1) Govt servants should, as far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to Govt and when elections are impending, they must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favor of or against any party or individual candidates.

Subject to the provisions of the above rule

26. A Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political

[illegible] 26 Correspond [illegible]

9.

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meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Inserted as per CB order d 15 Mar 1921 as an addition to rule 26.

In regard, however, to purely religious, social, educational economic, or other conferences in which political topics will not form the subject matter of the discussions or resolutions, a Govt servant is not prohibited from taking any leading part such as presiding or moving any important resolution.

N.B. The above rules apply equally to conferences and meetings held within or outside the State. But in the case of conferences held outside the State, the sanction of Govt shall be previously obtained by the Official wishing to participate in such Conference, submitting to Govt whereever possible the detailed agenda of the forthcoming conference and the copy of the full proceedings of the previous Conference, if any.

No Government servant
should, without the
previous sanction of
Govt accept any office involving executive control
in ~~over~~ Communal
Associations or
other organizations
which are intended
to advance the interests
of particular Communities
but which are not
solely devoted to religious
social, economic and
educational objects

A whole time servant of Govt
shall not canvass or otherwise
interfere or use his influence
in connection with, or take
part in, any election to a legislative body
provided that a Govt servant
who is qualified to vote at such election
may exercise his right to vote,
but if he does so, shall give
no indication of the manner
in which he proposes to vote
or has voted.

New
Rule 23(2) of the
Govt of India ha
[illegible]
there is the
provision.

This exists
Ide R 3285-334
Lb 26-19-5
dated 6th Sep 1919

No full time servant of Government [who] is not thereby disqualified from standing for election as a member of a Local Board shall take office as an elected member thereof without having obtained the previous approval of Govt through his departmental Superior

--- G.O. 896-958
Jul 70-21
Eg 18.7.1922

No Govt Servant shall shall stand for election ~~either~~ as a President, or a member ~~or~~ Vice President of a Municipal Council or of a District Board.

--- G 8787-842
[illegible]
Eg 18.5 1925

No full time servant shall, without the permission of Govt, stand for election or accept office as Municipal Commissioner in the C&M Station Bangalore

65

Vindication of acts and Character of Government servant as such. —

28. A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government have recourse to any court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to the recourse to a Court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and, if so, whether, in the event of a decision in his favor, Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

Government Servants acting as Arbitrators.

No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a court of law, he may accept such fees as the court may fix.

Submission of Memorials by Government Servants.

(i) Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

(ii) No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

(iii) No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

(iv) No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

(v) Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the conduct of the officer or officers submitting such memorials will render them to such notice as may seem suitable to Government.

Rule 29. require no amplification as suggested by the Chief Secy in another file & accepted by the Member [illegible]

A memorial intended for subn to H.H. the Maharaja shd be so submitted to the Govt in the 1st instance, through the offl superior of the memorialist.

Inserted — Subject to approval

Note. These rules shall apply to the Submission of Memorials addressed to H.H. the Maharaja which should be submitted to Govt in ~~the first instance~~ duplicate together with a covering letter, requesting its transmission.

Transfer of Service

Applications from officials whether in permanent or temporary employment in one Department of Govt for posts in other Departments should be forwarded thro the departmental Superior in whom the power of appointment of such officials rests.

Officials in the employment of Govt, the power to appoint whom rests with Govt, are prohibited from applying for or accepting appointments in Foreign Service whether under Local Govts in British India or in other Indian States except with the previous sanction of Govt.

In the case of other

Officials such sanction may be granted by the Heads of Departments concerned.

When an officer is deputed to accept engagements and to offer expert advice outside the state at the request of Foreign Govts, the Officer will draw his pay from the State and his Travelling allowances will be borne by the authorities asking for the Officers services.

The officer will not ordinarily be allowed to accept any fee. If a fee is to be accepted, the officer should recoup to Govt his pay for the period of his absence

6213-[illegible]

A.E. 90-19-4

By 13 Jan 1920

T.O 1389-7-905
Inis 2754
[illegible] 30.6.1897 +
[illegible] manual of [illegible]
[illegible] orders.

Public Servants summoned as witnesses

Public servants when summoned as witnesses by the Civil or Criminal Courts in any matter should be considered as absent on duty and should not be put under a stoppage ~~the other servants in the~~.

Precautions should of course be taken to prevent servants from causing themselves to be cited as witnesses to suit their own convenience. Except in urgent cases the officer served with a summons should not leave his post without obtaining ~~due~~ due permission from

his official superior,
The mere fact of the
Summons having been
served thro the official
superior can not be taken
to be tantamount to
permission asked for
and obtained by the
Officer concerned to
enable him to leave
his post.
The case of a public
servant having to
appear before a
Civil or Criminal Court
as a witness is
different from that
in which he is summoned
as a party in his
private capacity. In
the latter case, he can not
be regarded as absent
on duty.

This has been included as per [illegible] of Govt [illegible] [illegible]

Miscellaneous

Officials whether in the permanent or temporary employment of Govt: applying for scholarships granted by Govt should app[illegible] thro the Heads of the respective departm[illegible] In cases in which [illegible] is proposed to grant scholarship to su[illegible] an official, the f[illegible] will be previously intimated to the head of the Depar[illegible] Concerned.

471-520
EAG 392
[illegible] 16.8.1919

In cases where an invention or discovery b[illegible] an officer of Govt is result of experim[illegible] Carried on with [illegible]

placed at his disposal
as such Govt officer or when
the ~~ast~~ invention or discovery
is directly connected with
the industry for the improvement
of which he is employed by Govt,
it should be a condition
that the Officer should give
the Govt the first refusal
to acquire the interest
over the invention or discovery
on terms to be settled by
mutual agreement or in
case of disagreement, on terms
to be fixed by the Board of Scientific advice
If however, Govt do not wish to acquire
such rights, the Officer
shall have exclusive patent
rights and be at liberty
to market the invention or
discovery as he chooses, &
in either case the Officer
will be permitted to protect
himself by patenting the invention or discovery

Associations of Govt Servants

295(a) (1) The members of any particular service or a
f services may form themselves into an Association for the
ose of mutual improvement, improving *esprit de corps* and
iding means for specialisation and interchange of views
ng the members.

(2) No such association shall include among its members
persons not actually in the public service.

GC 420-473
449 414

As soon as an association is formed and every half year thereafter
sts of all its members giving particulars of the Official positions they
old should be submitted ~~thro~~
Chief Secretary to Govt
the information of Govt

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

ORDER NO. DATED, BANGALORE,

The rules for the conduct of Public servants contained in a number of Government Orders issued from time to time were consolidated and issued with Government Order No. G 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated the 19th July 1915. It has been found necessary to revise them incorporating in them the substance of orders passed subsequent to the year 1915.

The revised rules are now published in supersession of all previous orders on the subject for the guidance of Government servants.

Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioner of Districts.
The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.
"Press Table".

~~DRAFT~~ RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ~~PUBLIC~~ SERVENTS.

INTERPRETATION.

1. In these rules, "Government Servant" includes every person holding or exercising any Civil Office, other than a menial office under the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Gifts.

2. Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or permit any member of his family to accept any gift, gratuity or reward or any offer of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

3. A Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value. ~~This cannot, however, be considered as applying to~~ silver keys, trowel, etc., presented on certain ceremonial occasions such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public buildings however small in valve they may be. In all such cases, the silver key, trowel, etc., should be returned to the institution to which they belong as their retention by the officers concerned is against the spirit of the rule ~~and~~ instructions of Government taken in any case in which the mode of disposing of an article is not clear. ~~The~~ practice of giving presents of even trifling value should be discouraged.

4. Nothing in ~~sub-~~rule 2 shall be deemed to apply to the Dewan, a Member of the Executive Council or a Judge of the High Court.

5. When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, it must be delivered up to Government and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible save with the express sanction of Government which will only be given under very special circumstances.

6. A Government servant may not accept any presents on the occasion of a marriage taking place or any similar occurrence in his house, except from his own relatives.

7. Subject to the Departmental Rules governing the question, a Medical Officer, may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Public demonstrations in honor of Government servants.

8. Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, except with the previous sanction of Government (a) receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honor; or (b) take part in the presentation of a complimentary or valedictory address or of a testimonial to any Government servant or to any person who has recently quitted the service of Government or attend a public meeting or entertainment held in the honor of such other Government servant or person.

N.B.—~~This~~ sub-rule does not apply to the Dewan.

9. A Government servant may at the request of any public body sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him.

9 A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the foundation of a scholarship or any other public or charitable object, or in the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant or person, provided that no Government servant shall solicit any subscriptions for the purpose.

10 A Government servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to some other Government servant or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or the departure from a District or Station of himself or such other Government servant or person.

11 Public Officers should associate a Committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditure, and, above all, keep their District Officers acquainted with same.

Lending and Borrowing

12 A Gazetted Officer or any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

13 When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

14 The orders contained in this paragraph apply also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these, they may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the head of their office. The report from such officers should be made to the heads of their offices.

Holding or acquiring immovable property.

15. Government servants may continue to hold any immovable property held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire any immovable property by succession, inheritance or bequest or with the previous sanction of Government or such Heads of Departments as may be specially empowered by Government in this behalf, by purchase or gift.

16. They will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the District or other local limits within which such immovable property is situated.

17. Any Government servant may hold or acquire immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

18. The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial Officers will be subject to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

19. Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by Government servants should be in the form given in Appendix A.×

Control over immovable property held or acquired by Government servants.

20. Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a part in the cultivation of such lands.

21. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the District within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

22. The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed (Appendix B) and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports.

Investments other than these in immovable property.

23. A Government servant may not make any investment other than an investment in immovable property permitted by rule which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected as would be likely in the opinion of Government to embarass or influence him in the discharge of his duties. Subject to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the development of the resources of the country provided he shall not actively take part in the management of the company.

24. In case of companies whose operations are confined to any local area such as a Taluk or a District, all officers employed within that area and drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and above shall not take shares in such company without the sanction of Government. Such sanction may be accorded by the Head of the Department concerned to officers below the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

× [To be prescribed & appended].

Government servants and the Co-operative movement.

25 Government officers will be allowed to actively assist the co-operative movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies taking shares in them and serve on Committees of Management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs. 100 and above, and of the Heads of Departments concerned, in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade joins these societies and helps them in their work he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

This rule does not apply to the officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

26 Except in primary societies, no officer, should accept the position of an office bearer of a Co-operative Institution without the previous sanction of Government.

Speculations.

27 A Government servant may not speculate in investment.

28 In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to Companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

29 No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Promotion and management of Companies.

30 A Gazetted Officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other company.

31 This rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management, by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of co-operative society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Persecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or Company are not opposed to those of Government.

32 Government Officers, who serve as Directors of Joint Stock Companies, by virtue of their official position, should credit to Government any fees which they may receive for attending Directors' Meetings. Where necessary they will be allowed to draw, on such occasions, travelling allowance as on duty.

Private trade or employment.

33 A Government servant whether on leave or in active service shall not without the express sanction of the Head of his Office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

34 A Government servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby, but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

Note.—The Secretaryship of a Club does not constitute employment in the sense of this rule, provided that it does not occupy so much of an officer's time as to interfere with his public duties and that it is an honorary office, that is to say, that it is not remunerated by any payment in cash, or any equivalent thereof. Any officer proposing to become the Honorary Secretary of a Club, should inform his immediate departmental superior who will decide, with reference to this rule and note, whether the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

35 Government servants are prohibited under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

36 A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

37 When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency Court, or when a part of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, or has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

38 In such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be specified.

39 When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to the notice or in any post under the Government.

40 In every case under ~~this~~ rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

Communication of official documents or information.

41 A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

Connection with Press.

42 A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government become the Proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

43 Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

44 Subject to the provisions of Rule.....a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

45 When there is room for doubt whether the connection of any Government servant with the Press is or is not contrary to the Public Interests the matter should be referred to Government for orders.

Criticism of Government and publication of information or opinion upon matters relating to Foreign Governments.

46 No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him criticise the policy or acts of the Government or make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarassing

(*a*) The relations between Government and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja or any section thereof, or

(*b*) The relations between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and His Majesty's Government.

47 A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by such rule may arise shall submit to Government a copy of the draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance he intends to deliver and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government and with such alteration, if any, as the Government may direct.

Note.—Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of a Government pensioner will be dealt with under Article 238 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

Evidence before Committees.

48 A Government servant may not give evidence before a Public Committee unless he has first obtained the permission of the Government.

49 In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decisions of the British Government or of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

50 This rule will not apply to evidence given before Statutory Committees with power to compel attendance and the giving of answers nor to evidence in judicial enquiries.

Political Agitations and Meetings.

51 (1) A Government servant may for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refusing disloyal and seditious propaganda, defend and explain in public the policy of Government.

(2) Save, however, as provided in these rules ~~and~~ a Government servant may not make any communications to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of Government or such authority as the Government may prescribe.

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53 Subject to the provisions of the above rule, a Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

54 In regard, however, to purely religious, social, educational, economic, or other conferences in which political topics will not form the subject matter of the discussions or resolutions, a Government servant is not prohibited from taking any leading part such as presiding or moving any important resolution.

N.B.—The above rules apply equally to conferences and meetings held within or outside the State. But in the case of conferences held outside the State, the sanction of Government shall be previously obtained by the official wishing to participate in such conference, submitting to the Government wherever possible the detailed agenda of the forthcoming conference and the copy of the full proceedings of the previous conference, if any.

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Note.—These rules shall apply to the submission of memorials addressed to His Highness the Maharaja. A memorial intended for submission to His Highness the Maharaja should be submitted to the Government in the first instance through the official superior of the memorialist.

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Public servants summoned as witnesses.

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76 (1) The Members of any particular service or a set of services may form themselves into an Association for the purpose of mutual improvement, improving *esprit de corps* and providing means for specialisation and interchange of views among the members.

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81 A superior officer should not accept office as part of the executive of, or direct the proceedings in an association of public servants to whose class he does not himself belong.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MYSORE.

ORDER NO. DATED, BANGALORE,

The rules for the conduct of Public servants contained in a number of Government Orders issued from time to time were consolidated and issued with Government Order No. G 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated the 19th July 1915. It has been found necessary to revise them incorporating in them the substance of orders passed subsequent to the year 1915.

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Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.
"Press Table".

~~DRAFT~~ RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ~~PUBLIC~~ SERVANTS.

INTERPRETATION.

In these rules, "Government Servant" includes every person holding or exercising any Civil Office, other than a menial office under the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysere.

Gifts.

Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or permit any member of his family to accept any gift gratuity or reward or any offer of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value. This cannot, however, be considered as applying to silver keys, trowel, etc., presented on certain ceremonial occasions such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public buildings however small in valve they may be. In all such cases, the silver key, trowel, etc., should be returned to the institution to which they belong as their retention by the officers concerned is against the spirit of the rule ~~and~~ instructions of Government taken in any case in which the mode of disposing of an article is not clear. The practice of giving presents of even trifling value should be discouraged.

Nothing in sub-rule 2 shall be deemed to apply ~~to~~ the Dewan, a Member of the Executive Council or a Judge of the High Court.

When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, it must be delivered up to Government and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible save with the express sanction of Government which will only be given under very special circumstances.

A Government servant may not accept any presents on the occasion of a marriage taking place or any similar occurrence in his house, except from his own relatives.

Subject to the Departmental Rules governing the question, a Medical Officer, may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Public demonstrations in honor of Government servants.

Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servent shall not, except with the previous sanction of Government (a) receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honor; or (b) take part in the presentation of a complimentary or valedictory address or of a testimonial to any Government servant or to any person who has recently quitted the service of Government or attend a public meeting or entertainment held in the honor of such other Government servant or person.

N.B.—This sub-rule does not apply to the Dewan.

A Government servant may at the request of any public body sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him.

A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Government on the foundation of a scholarship or any other public or charitable object, or in the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant or person, provided that no Government servant shall solicit any subscriptions for the purpose.

A Government servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to some other Government servant or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or the departure from a District or Station of himself or such other Government servant or person.

Public Officers should associate a Committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditure, and, above all, keep their District Officers acquainted with same.

Lending and Borrowing.

A Gazetted Officer or any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may be except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

The orders contained in this paragraph apply also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these, they may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the head of their office. The report from such officers should be made to the heads of their offices.

Holding or acquiring immovable property.

Government servants may continue to hold any immovable property held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire any immovable property by succession, inheritance or bequest or with the previous sanction of Government or such Heads of Departments as may be specially empowered by Government in this behalf, by purchase or gift.

They will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the District or other local limits within which such immovable property is situated.

Any Government servant may hold or acquire immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial Officers will be subject to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by Government servants should be in the form given in Appendix A.

Control over immovable property held or acquired by Government servants.

Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a part in the cultivation of such lands.

Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the District within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed (Appendix B) and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports.

Investments other than those in immovable property.

A Government servant may not make any investment other than an investment in immovable property permitted by rule which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected as would be likely in the opinion of Government to embarass or influence him in the discharge of his duties. Subject to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the development of the resources of the country provided he shall not actively take part in the management of the company.

In case of companies whose operations are confined to any local area such as a Taluk or a District, all officers employed within that area and drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and above shall not take shares in such company without the sanction of Government. Such sanction may be accorded by the Head of the Department concerned to officers below the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Government servants and the Co-operative movement.

Government officers will be allowed to actively assist the co-operative movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies taking shares in them and serve on Committees of Management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs. 100 and above, and of the Heads of Departments concerned, in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade joins these societies and helps them in their work he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

This rule does not apply to the officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

Except in primary societies, no officer, should accept the position of an office bearer of a Co-operative Institution without the previous sanction of Government.

Speculations.

A Government servant may not speculate in investment.

In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to Companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Promotion and management of Companies.

A Gazetted Officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Goverument, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other company.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management, by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a Co-operative Society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Porsecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or Company are not opposed to those of Government.

Government Officers, who serve as Directors of Joint Stock Companies, by virtue of their official position, should credit to Government any fees which they may receive for attending Directors' Meetings. Where necessary they will be allowed to draw, on such occasions, travelling allowance as on duty.

Private trade or employment.

A Government servant whether on leave or in active service shall not without the express sanction of the Head of his Office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

A Government servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby, but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

Note.—The Secretaryship of a Club does not constitute employment in the sense of this rule, provided that it does not occupy so much of an officer's time as to interfere with his public duties and that it is an honorary office, that is to say, that it is not remunerated by any payment in cash, or any equivalent thereof. Any officer proposing to become the Honorary Secretary of a Club, should inform his immediate departmental superior who will decide, with reference to this rule and note, whether the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

Government servants are prohibited under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency Court, or when a part of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, or has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

In such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be specified.

When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to the notice or in any post under the Government.

In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

Communication of official documents or information.

A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

Connection with Press.

A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government become the Propietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

Subject to the provisions of Rule.....a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the Public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

When there is room for doubt whether the connection of any Government servant with the Press is or is not contrary to the Public Interests the matter should be referred to Government for orders.

Criticism of Government and publication of information or opinion upon matters relating to Foreign Governments.

No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him criticise the policy or acts of the Government or make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarassing,

(*a*) The relations between Government and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja or any section thereof, or

(*b*) The relations between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and His Majesty's Government.

A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by such rule may arise shall submit to Government a copy of the draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance he intends to deliver and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government and with such alteration, if any, as the Government may direct.

Note.—Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of a Government pensioner will be dealt with under Article 238 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

Evidence before Committees.

A Government servant may not give evidence before a Public Committee unless he has first obtained the permission of the Government.

In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decisions of the British Government or of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

This rule will not apply to evidence given before Statutory Committees with power to compel attendance and the giving of answers nor to evidence in judicial enquiries.

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GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

RULES

FOR THE

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

G. O. No. G. 3157-206, dated Bangalore,
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ORDER No. G. 3157-206 DATED, BANGALORE, 5th Nov. 1932.

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~~The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.~~
"~~Press Table~~". Secy to Govt.

The Supdt. Govt Printing is requested to print 2,500 copies of the rules and supply in book form, free of cost to the Heads of Deptts & offices on their indents for ~~distri-~~ distribution among Gazetted officers and [illegible] progressive pay of Rs 100

and above per museum. Five hundred
copies may be made available for
sale to the Public at 4 annas per Copy.

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RULES

FOR THE

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

1. *Interpretation.*—In these rules, "Government Servant" includes every person holding or exercising any civil office, other than a menial office, under the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Gifts.

2. Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly, accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person or permit any member of his family to accept any gift, gratuity or reward or any offer of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

3. A Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value. But the practice of giving presents of even trifling value should be discouraged.

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rule. The instructions of Government should be taken in any case in which the mode of disposing of an article is not clear.

Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to the Dewan, a Member of the Executive Council or a Judge of the High Court.

5. When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, it must be delivered up to Government and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible save with the express sanction of Government which will only be given under very special circumstances.

6. A Government servant may not accept any present on the occasion of a marriage or any similar occurrence taking place in his house, except from his own relatives.

7. Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical Officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Public demonstrations in honour of Government servants.

8. Save as otherwise provided in this rule, a Government servant shall not, except with the previous sanction of Government (*a*) receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honour; or (*b*) take part in the presentation of a complimentary or valedictory address or of a testimonial to any Government servant or to any person who has recently quitted the service of Government or attend a public meeting or entertainment held in the honour of such other Government servant or person.

N.B.—This rule does not apply to the Dewan.

9. A Government servant may at the request of any public body sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him.

10. A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the foundation of a scholarship or any other public or charitable object, or in the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant or person, provided that no Government servant shall solicit any subscriptions for the purpose.

11. A Government servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a ~~substantially~~ private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to some other Government servant or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or the departure from a district or station of himself or such other Government servant or person.

12. Government Officers should associate a Committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditure, and, above all, keep their District Officers acquainted with the same.

Lending and Borrowing.

13. A Gazetted Officer or any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a Joint Stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing,

possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

14. When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

15. The above rule applies also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these, it may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the head of their office. The report from such officers should be made to the heads of their offices.

Holding or acquiring immovable property.

16. Government servants may continue to hold any immovable property held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire any immovable property by succession, inheritance or bequest or with the previous sanction of Government or such Heads of Departments as may be specially empowered by Government in this behalf, by purchase or gift.

17. They will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the District or other local limits within which such immovable property is situated.

18. Any Government servant may hold or acquire immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

19. The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial Officers will be subject to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

20. Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by Government servants should be in the form given in Appendix A.

Control over immovable property held or acquired by Government servants.

21. Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

22. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

23. The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form prescribed (Appendix B) and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports.

Investments other than these in immovable property.

24. A Government servant may not make any investment other than an investment in immovable property permitted by rule 18 which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected as would be likely in the opinion of Government to embarass or influence him in the discharge of his duties. Subject to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the

development of the resources of the country provided he shall not actively take part in the management of the company.

25. In the case of companies whose operations are confined to any local area such as a Taluk or a District, all officers employed within that area and drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and above shall not take shares in such company without the sanction of Government. Such sanction may be accorded by the Head of the Department concerned to officers below the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Government servants and the Co-operative movement.

26. Government officers will be allowed to actively assist the co-operative movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies taking shares in them and serve on Committees of Management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs. 100 and above, and of the Heads of Departments concerned, in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade joins these societies and helps them in their work he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

This rule does not apply to the officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

27. Except in primary societies, no officer should accept the position of an office bearer of a Co-operative Institution without the previous sanction of Government.

Speculation.

28. A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

29. In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to Companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

30. No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Promotion and management of Companies.

31. A Gazetted Officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other Company.

32. The above rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a co-operative society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other Company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or Company are not opposed to those of Government.

33. Government officers, who serve as Directors of Joint Stock Companies, by virtue of their official position, should credit to Government any fees which they may receive for attending Directors' meetings. Where necessary they will be allowed to draw, on such occasions, travelling allowance as on duty.

Private trade or employment.

34. A Government servant whether on leave or in active service shall not, without the express sanction of the Head of his Office or Department, engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

35. A Government servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby, but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

Note.—The Secretaryship of a Club does not constitute employment in the sense of this rule, provided that it does not occupy so much of an officer's time as to interfere with his public duties and that it is an honorary office, that is to say, that it is not remunerated by any payment in cash, or any equivalent thereof. Any officer proposing to become the Honorary Secretary of a Club, should inform his immediate departmental superior who will decide, with reference to this rule and note, whether the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

36. Government servants are prohibited under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

37. A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops, wholesale or retail.

(10)

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

38. When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency Court, or when a part of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, or has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

39. In such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be specified.

40. When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice, or in any post under the Government.

41. In every case under the above rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

Communication of official documents or information.

42. A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments or to non-official

persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

Connection with Press.

43 A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

44. Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

45. Subject to the provisions of Rule 42, a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

46. When there is room for doubt whether the connection of any Government servant with the Press is or is not contrary to the public interests the matter should be referred to Government for orders.

Criticism of Government and publication of information or opinion upon matters relating to Foreign Governments.

47. No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, criticise the policy or acts of the Government or make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing

(*a*) the relations between Government and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja or any section thereof, or

(*b*) the relations between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and His Majesty's Government.

48. A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by ~~such~~ rule may arise, shall submit to Government a copy of the draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance he intends to deliver and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government and with such alterations, if any, as the Government may direct.

Note.—Seditious propagandism or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of a Government pensioner will be dealt with under Article 238 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

Evidence before Committees.

49. A Government servant may not give evidence before a Public Committee unless he has first obtained the permission of the Government.

50. In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decisions of the British Government or of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

51. This rule will not apply to evidence given before ~~Statutory~~ Committees with power to compel attendance and the giving of answers, nor to evidence in judicial enquiries.

Political Agitations and Meetings.

~~51~~ 52. (1) A Government servant may for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refuting disloyal and seditious

propaganda, defend and explain in public the policy of Government.

(2) Save, however, as provided in these rules a Government servant may not make any communication to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of Government or such authority as the Government may prescribe.

52 In any action taken by them under sub-para (1) of the above rule Government servants should, as far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to Government and when elections are impending, they must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidates.

53 ~~Subject to the provisions of~~ the above rule, a Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

54 In regard, however, to purely religious, social, educational, economic, or other conferences in which political topics will not form the subject matter of the discussions or resolutions, a Government servant is not prohibited from taking any leading part such as presiding or moving any important resolution.

N.B.—The above rules apply equally to conferences and meetings held within or outside the State. But in the case of conferences held outside the State, the sanction of Government shall be previously obtained by the official wishing to participate in such conference, submitting to the Government wherever possible the detailed agenda of the forthcoming conference and the copy of the full proceedings of the previous conference, if any.

56. No Government servant should, without the previous sanction of Government, accept any office involving executive control over communal associations or other organisations which are intended to advance the interests of particular communities but which are not solely devoted to religious, social, economic and educational objects.

57. A whole-time servant of Government shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in any, or take part in any election to a legislative or other public body provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote but if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

58. No full time servant of Government shall stand for election as a President, Vice-President or a member of a Municipal Council or of a District Board.

59. No full time servant shall, without the permission of Government, stand for election or accept office as Municipal Commissioner in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Vindication of acts and character of Government servant as such.

60. A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government have recourse to any Court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to recourse to a court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and, if so, whether in the event of a decision in his favour, Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

60. Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

Government servants acting as Arbitrators.

61. No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

62. If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

63. If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a court of law, may accept such fees as the court may fix.

Submission of Memorials by Government servants.

64. Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

65. No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

66. No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

67. No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

68. Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the conduct of the officer or officers submitting such memorials will render them liable to such notice as may seem suitable to Government.

Note.—These rules shall apply to the submission of memorials addressed to His Highness the Maharaja. A memorial intended for submission to His Highness the Maharaja should be submitted to the Government in the first instance through the official superior of the memorialist.

Transfer of Service.

69. Applications from officials whether in permanent or temporary employment in one Department of Government for posts in other Departments should be forwarded through the Departmental superior in whom the power of appointment of such officials vests.

70. Officials in the employment of Government, the power to appoint whom rests with Government, are prohibited from applying for or accepting appointments in Foreign service whether under Local Governments in British India or in other Indian States except with the previous sanction of Government. In the case of other officials such sanction may be granted by the Heads of Departments concerned.

71. When an officer is deputed to accept engagements and to offer expert advice outside the State at the request of Foreign Governments, the officer will draw his pay from the State and his travelling allowances will be borne by the authorities asking for the officer's services. The officer will not ordinarily be allowed to accept any fee. If a fee is to be accepted, the officer should recoup to Government his pay for the period of his absence.

Government servants summoned as witnesses.

72. Government servants when summoned as witnesses by the Civil or Criminal Courts in any matter should be considered as absent on duty ~~and should not be put under a stoppage~~. Precautions should of course be taken to prevent servants from causing themselves to be cited as witnesses to suit their own

convenience. Except in urgent cases, the officer served with a summons should not leave his post without obtaining due permission from his official superior. The mere fact of the summons having been served through the official superior cannot be taken to be tantamount to permission asked for and obtained by the officer concerned to enable him to leave his post.

74. The case of a Government servant having to appear before a Civil or Criminal Court as a witness is different from that in which he is summoned as a party in his private capacity. In the latter case, he cannot be regarded as absent on duty.

Miscellaneous.

75. Officials, whether in the permanent or temporary employment of Government, applying for scholarships granted by Government should apply through the Heads of their respective Departments. In cases in which it is proposed to grant a scholarship to such an official, the fact will be previously intimated to the Head of the Department concerned.

76. In cases where an invention or discovery by an officer of Government is the result of experiments carried on with facilities placed at his disposal as such Government Officer or when the invention or discovery is directly connected with the industry for the improvement of which he is employed by Government, it should be a condition that the Officer should give the Government the first refusal to acquire the interest over the invention or discovery on terms to be settled by mutual agreement or in case of disagreement, on terms to be fixed by a board of scientific advice. If however, Government do not wish to acquire such rights, the officer shall have exclusive patent rights and be at liberty to market the invention or discovery as he chooses. In either case, the officer will be permitted to protect himself by patenting the invention or discovery.

Associations of Government Servants.

76. (1) The members of any particular service or a set of services may form themselves into an Association for the purpose of mutual improvement, improving *esprit de corps* and providing means for specialisation and interchange of views among the members.

(2) No such association shall include among its members any person not actually in the Government service.

77. As soon as an association is formed and every half year thereafter, lists of all its members giving particulars of the official position they hold, should be submitted through the Chief Secretary to Government, for the information of Government.

78. No such association shall engage itself in the performance of any of the acts prohibited in respect of individuals in the foregoing rules except with the sanction of Government and to the extent permitted and subject to the conditions laid down by the Government in each case.

79. A certified copy of the proceedings of each meeting of every such association shall be submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government for information.

80. Subject to strict compliance with the foregoing rules, Government will be prepared to afford reasonable help to all such associations for the conduct of their business and the furtherance of their objects and will also permit superior officers of the several Departments to assist such associations.

81. A superior officer should not accept office as part of the executive of, or direct the proceedings in an association of public servants to whose class he does not himself belong.

APPENDIX B—Register showing lands and other immovable property in Mysore held by the.....and his subordinates for the year 193 .—193 .

1	2	3	Situation of the immovable property			Description of the property				11	12	13	14	15
Name of holder	Name of Government officer to whom the holder is related and nature of relationship	Designation of the office	District	Taluk	Village	Survey number or khaneshumari	Dry, wet or garden in the case of land and kind of house, *i.e.*, terraced, mud roofed, etc., in the case of house property	Area	Assessment or Municipal tax	When and how obtained	Nature of the interest of the officer in the property	Arrangements made for the management of the property	Opinion of the Head of the office, whether they interfere with the discharge of the official duties of the officer	Remarks

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

RULES

FOR THE

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

Issued with G. O. No. G. 3157-206—G. M. 8-32-2, dated Bangalore, 5th November 1932.

BANGALORE.
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1932

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

ORDER No. G. 3157-206, DATED, BANGALORE, 5TH NOVEMBER 1932.

The Rules for the Conduct of Government Servants contained in a number of Government Orders issued from time to time were consolidated and issued with Government Order No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated the 19th July 1915.

They are now revised and brought up to date and are published, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, for the guidance of Government servants.

The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to print 2,500 copies of the rules and supply in book form, free of cost, to the Heads of Departments and Offices on their indents for distribution among Gazetted Officers and Officials on a progressive pay of Rs. 100 and above per mensem. Five hundred copies may be made available for sale to the public at 4 annas per copy.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

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3. A Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value. But the practice of giving presents of even trifling value should be discouraged.

4. A Government servant shall not, save with the previous sanction of Government, receive any silver key, trowel, etc., however small in value they may be, presented on certain ceremonial occasions, such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public building. In all such cases, the silver key, trowel, etc., should be returned to the institution to which they belong, as their retention by the officers concerned is against the spirit of the

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Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to the Dewan, a Member of the Executive Council or a Judge of the High Court.

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6. A Government servant may not accept any present on the occasion of a marriage or any similar occurrence taking place in his house, except from his own relatives.

7. Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical Officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

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the ordinary course of business with a Joint Stock Bank or a firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

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17. They will, however, be liable to be debarred from employment within the District or other local limits within which such immovable property is situated.

18. Any Government servant may hold or acquire immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence.

19. The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial Officers will be subject to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code and the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

The grant of Government lands for an upset price to gazetted officers of Government, except under the special orders of Government, is strictly prohibited.

20. Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by Government servants should be in the form given in Appendix A.

Control over immovable property held or acquired by Government servants.

21. Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

22. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

23. The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form prescribed in Appendix B.

Investments other than those in immovable property.

24. A Government servant may not make any investment, other than an investment in immovable property permitted by rule 18 which gives him such private interest in matters with which his public duties are

connected as would be likely in the opinion of Government to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his duties. Subject to this condition he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the development of the resources of the country, provided he shall not actively take part in the management of the company.

25. In the case of companies whose operations are confined to any local area such as a Taluk or a District, all officers employed within that area and drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and above shall not take shares in such company without the sanction of Government. Such sanction may be accorded by the Head of the Department concerned to officers below the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Government servants and the Co-operative movement.

26. Government officers will be allowed to actively assist the co-operative movement, so far as they can, without prejudice to their legitimate duties and in their spare hours. They may become members of co-operative societies taking shares in them and serve on Committees of Management of such institutions, but will not be allowed to accept any remuneration without the special sanction of Government in the case of officers whose salaries are Rs. 100 and above, and of the Heads of Departments concerned, in other cases. It should be distinctly understood that whenever any officer of whatever grade joins these societies and helps them in their work, he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen, and he should not use official position or influence in any manner which would militate against their non-official character.

This rule does not apply to the officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take

active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

27. Except in primary societies, no officer should accept the position of an office-bearer of a Co-operative Institution without the previous sanction of Government.

Speculation.

28. A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

29. In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing it of to Companies, and the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

30. No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Promotion and management of Companies.

31. A Gazetted Officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other Company.

32. The above rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government, enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management by a Government servant, of any Association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under general or special

sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a co-operative society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other Company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or Company are not opposed to those of Government.

33. Government officers, who serve as Directors of Joint Stock Companies, by virtue of their official position, should credit to Government any fees which they may receive for attending Directors' meetings. Where necessary they will be allowed to draw, on such occasions, travelling allowance as on duty.

Private trade or employment.

34. A Government servant whether on leave or in active service shall not, without the express sanction of the Head of his Office or Department, engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

35. A Government servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby, but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

Note.—The Secretaryship of a Club does not constitute employment in the sense of this rule, provided that it does not occupy so much of an officer's time as to interfere with his public duties and that it is an honorary office, that is to say, that it is not remunerated by any payment in cash, or any equivalent thereof. Any officer proposing to become the Honorary Secretary of a Club, should inform his immediate departmental superior who will decide, with reference to this rule and note, whether the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

36. Government servants are prohibited under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in

a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

37. A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops, wholesale or retail.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

38. When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency Court, or when a part of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, or has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

39. In such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be specified.

40. When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice, or in any post under the Government.

41. In every case under the above rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

Communication of official documents or information.

42. A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

Connection with Press.

43. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government, become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

44. Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

45. Subject to the provisions of Rule 42, a Government servant may contribute anonymously to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

46. When there is room for doubt whether the connection of any Government servant with the Press is or is not contrary to the public interests, the matter should be referred to Government for orders.

Criticism of Government and publication of information or opinion upon matters relating to Foreign Governments.

47. No Government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, criticise the policy or acts of the Government or make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing

(*a*) the relations between the Government and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja or any section thereof, or

(*b*) the relations between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and His Majesty's Government.

48. A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by the above rule may arise, shall submit to Government a copy of the draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance he intends to deliver and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government and with such alterations, if any, as the Government may direct.

Note.—Seditious propaganda or the expression of disloyal sentiments by a Government servant will be regarded as sufficient ground for dispensing with his services. Such conduct in the case of a Government pensioner will be dealt with under Article 238 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

Evidence before Committees.

49. A Government servant may not give evidence before a Public Committee unless he has first obtained the permission of the Government.

50. In giving such evidence he must not criticise the policy or decisions of the British Government or of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

Political agitations and meetings.

51. (1) A Government servant may, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda, defend and explain in public the policy of Government.

(2) Save, however, as provided in these rules, a Government servant may not make any communication to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of Government or such authority as the Government may prescribe.

52. In any action taken by them under sub-para (1) of the above rule, Government servants should, as far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to Government and when elections are impending, they must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidates.

53. Except as provided for in the above rules, a Government servant may not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

54. In regard, however, to purely religious, social, educational, economic, or other conferences in which political topics will not form the subject matter of the discussions or resolutions, a Government servant is not prohibited from taking any leading part such as presiding or moving any important resolution.

N.B.—The above rules apply equally to conferences and meetings held within or outside the State. But in the case of conferences held outside the State, the sanction of Government shall be previously obtained by the official wishing to participate in such conference, submitting to the Government wherever possible the detailed agenda of the forthcoming conference and the copy of the full proceedings of the previous conference, if any.

55. No Government servant should, without the previous sanction of Government, accept any office involving executive control over communal Associations or other organisations which are intended to advance the interests of particular communities but which are not solely devoted to religious, social, economic and educational objects.

56. A wholetime servant of Government shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in any, or take part in any election to a legislative or other public body provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote but if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

57. No full time servant of Government shall stand for election as a President, Vice-President or a member of a Municipal Council or of a District Board.

58. No full time servant shall, without the permission of Government, stand for election or accept office as municipal commissioner in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Vindication of acts and character of Government servant as such.

59. A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government have recourse to any Court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. If an officer finds it necessary to have recourse to the press either to correct any mis-statements,

appearing therein regarding the acts of Government or of its officers or to vindicate his own public acts, he should communicate (through the Head of the Department concerned in the case of subordinate officers) with the Publicity Officer, giving a full and correct version of the facts. In granting sanction to recourse to a court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense and, if so, whether in the event of a decision in his favour, Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

60. Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

Government servants acting as arbitrators.

61. No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

62. If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

63. If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a court of law, he may accept such fees as the court may fix.

Submission of memorials by Government servants.

64. Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

65. No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

66. No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

67. No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

68. Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the conduct of the officer or officers submitting such memorials will render them liable to such notice as may seem suitable to Government.

Note.—These rules shall apply also to the submission of memorials addressed to His Highness the Maharaja. A memorial intended for submission to His Highness the Maharaja should be submitted to the Government in the first instance through the official superior of the memorialist.

Transfer of service.

69. Applications from officials whether in permanent or temporary employment in one Department of Government for posts in other Departments should be forwarded through the Departmental superior in whom the power of appointment of such officials vests.

70. Officials in the employment of Government, the power to appoint whom rests with Government, are prohibited from applying for or accepting appointments in Foreign service whether under Local Governments in British India or in other Indian States except with the previous sanction of Government. In the case of other officials such sanction may be granted by the Heads of Departments concerned.

71. When an officer is deputed to accept engagements and to offer expert advice outside the State at the request of foreign Governments, the officer will draw his pay from the State and his travelling allowances will be borne by the authorities asking for the

officer's services. The officer will not ordinarily be allowed to accept any fee. If a fee is to be accepted, the officer should recoup to Government his pay for the period of his absence.

Government servants summoned as witnesses.

72. Government servants when summoned as witnesses by the Civil or Criminal Courts in any matter should be considered as absent on duty. Precautions should of course be taken to prevent servants from causing themselves to be cited as witnesses to suit their own convenience. Except in urgent cases, the officer served with a summons should not leave his post without obtaining due permission from his official superior. The mere fact of the summons having been served through the official superior cannot be taken to be tantamount to permission asked for and obtained by the officer concerned to enable him to leave his post.

73. The case of a Government servant having to appear before a Civil or Criminal Court as a witness is different from that in which he is summoned as a party in his private capacity. In the latter case, he cannot be regarded as absent on duty.

Miscellaneous.

74. Officials, whether in the permanent or temporary employment of Government, applying for scholarships granted by Government should apply through the Heads of their respective Departments. In cases in which it is proposed to grant a scholarship to such an official, the fact will be previously intimated to the Head of the Department concerned.

75. In cases where an invention or discovery by an officer of Government is the result of experiments carried on with facilities placed at his disposal as such Government Officer or when the invention or

discovery is directly connected with the industry for the improvement of which he is employed by Government, it should be a condition that the Officer should give the Government the first refusal to acquire the interest over the invention or discovery on terms to be settled by mutual agreement or in case of disagreement, on terms to be fixed by a board of scientific advice. If however, Government do not wish to acquire such rights, the officer shall have exclusive patent rights and be at liberty to market the invention or discovery as he chooses. In either case, the officer will be permitted to protect himself by patenting the invention or discovery.

Associations of Government servants.

76. (1) The members of any particular service or a set of services may form themselves into an Association for the purpose of mutual improvement, improving *esprit de corps* and providing means for specialisation and interchange of views among the members.

(2) No such Association shall include among its members any person not actually in the Government service.

77. As soon as an Association is formed and every half year thereafter, lists of all its members giving particulars of the official position they hold, should be submitted through the Chief Secretary to Government, for the information of Government.

78. No such Association shall engage itself in the performance of any of the acts prohibited in respect of individuals in the foregoing rules except with the sanction of Government and to the extent permitted and subject to the conditions laid down by the Government in each case.

79. A certified copy of the proceedings of each meeting of every such Association shall be submitted

to the Chief Secretary to Government for information.

80. Subject to strict compliance with the foregoing rules, Government will be prepared to afford reasonable help to all such Associations for the conduct of their business and the furtherance of their objects and will also permit superior officers of the several Departments to assist such Associations.

81. A superior officer should not accept office as part of the executive of, or direct the proceedings in an Association of public servants to whose class he does not himself belong.

APPENDIX A—Form of application for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by officers under Rule 20.

Particulars to be entered by the applicant									Particulars to be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner or the Head of the Department								
Name and official designation of the officer making the application	Name of the taluk and the village in which the land proposed to be acquired is situated	Description of land (wet, dry or garden)	Whether Government or Inam	Survey No.	Area		Assessment	How and from whom proposed to be acquired (whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise)	Valuable consideration, if any	How the purchaser proposes to manage the property	Whether the management of the property will in any way interfere with the proper discharge of his duties	Whether the seller or the donor of the property is one who has constant dealing with the officer in column 1 such as are likely to influence him to part with his property against his free will	Whether the price paid for the property is fair and reasonable	Why the property is parted with	Whether the property is acquired as an investment or for convenience of residence or for use as kitchen garden	Whether if the property proposed to be acquired is Government waste land any applications for the same have hitherto been received and refused	Whether in consideration of all the circumstances and the general character of the officer concerned the application may be granted without creating any false impression on the minds of the people	Any other remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					A.	g.	Rs. a. p.											

Signature of the Applicant.

Date

Signature of the Deputy Commissioner or the Head of the Department.

Date

APPENDIX B—Register showing lands and other immovable property in Mysore held by the.....and his subordinates for the year 193 .—193 .

Name of holder	Name of Government officer to whom the holder is related and nature of relationship	Designation of the office	Situation of the immovable property			Description of the property				When and how obtained	Nature of the interest of the officer in the property	Arrangements made for the management of the property	Opinion of the Head of the office, whether they interfere with the discharge of the official duties of the officer	Remarks
			District	Taluk	Village	Survey number or khaneshumari	Dry, wet or garden in the case of land and kind of house, *i.e.*, terraced, mud roofed, etc., in the case of house property	Area	Assessment or Municipal tax					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

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